

SPAIN.

Don Carlos on the Prospects of the Insurrectionary Cause.

Journalistic Endorsement of the Revolutionist Situation—Royalist Reports of the Failure of the Movement—French Allegations of the Bourbon Army Muster.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 8, 1872.

The Legitimist journals insist that the battle of Orogueta was not decisive of the fate of the Carlist rising.

Don Carlos writes on the 6th to the Duchess of Madrid that "his prospects are excellent; that he could announce good news, but refrains from prudential motives."

The Carlist organs deny that Rada or any other leader has returned to France, and assert that the insurrectionary forces are masters of all Biscay and important points in Guipuzcoa, and hold possession of the railway between Miranda and Irun; that bands under Castello and Alegre are active in the Catalonian provinces, and others are hovering on the borders of Teruel and Tarragona.

Spanish Royalist Despatches—The Prince in Exile with One Anointed Apostle.

MADRID, May 8—Evening.

Official despatches from the North state that the insurgents have disappeared from Guipuzcoa, and only a small band remains in the province of Saragosa.

Of the Carlist forces in Navarre 429 have surrendered to the government troops and the remainder have dispersed.

The Governor of Pamplona telegraphs to the Minister of War that Don Carlos recrossed the frontier accompanied only by a priest, and is now in France.

French Accounts of an Efficient Carlist Army.

PARIS, May 8—Evening.

The latest news received here by the friends of Don Carlos is that he has from 7,000 to 8,000 men in Biscay, well armed and well supplied with provisions and munitions.

Elio commands the Carlist forces in Navarre, and Tristany those in Catalonia.

FRANCE.

The Army Contracts Exposures and the Glory of Anti-Prussian Defence in the War.

Military Review—Municipal Repair of Communist Ravages.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 8, 1872.

The speech delivered by the Duke d'Audiffret Pasquier in the National Assembly on Saturday, wherein he pointed out the abuses practiced upon the army by the contractors, has created a great sensation in government circles.

M. Rouher has given notice that he will question the government on the 15th instant relative to the measures which have been taken to reform the alleged abuses. The Committee on War Contracts of the Assembly have tendered the Duke d'Audiffret Pasquier a banquet, which will take place on Monday next.

A GENERAL WHO DEFENDED HIS CHARGE. The Commission on Capitulations in their report praise the Commandant of Phalsbourg for his brave and obstinate defence of that fortress, and recommend that he be decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

They also exonerate the commander of Neubreisch of all blame for the capitulation of that place.

ORDER FOR AN ARMY REVIEW. A review of the troops stationed in and around Paris is announced to take place on the 16th inst.

REPAIRING THE RUIN OF THE COMMUNIST REIGN. The Municipal Council of Paris has resolved to rebuild the Hotel de Ville, which was destroyed by the Communists. The new structure will cost \$7,500,000 francs.

MARSHAL BAZAINE.

The French Hero of Mexico and Metz Surrenders for Court Martial—Legislative Vindication of the Present Action of the Prisoner.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 8, 1872.

Marshal Bazaine has taken up his residence at Versailles, where he holds himself ready for whatever disposition the Paris government may see fit to make of his case. It is probable that he will be arrested for court martial at an early day.

Surrender of the Sword. Paris, May 8—Evening. Marshal Bazaine surrendered himself on Tuesday night to stand his trial by court martial.

PREFACING THE RECORD. In the Assembly to-day General Chanzy moved that the preamble of the bill constituting the court martial be amended so as to recite that "this Court is assembled on the demand of the Commission on Capitulations." The preamble as submitted by the government states that the court martial is called on the demand of Marshal Bazaine.

The Minister of War, General Cissey, opposed the amendment, but it was unanimously adopted by the Assembly. It is believed that this vote will force General Cissey to resign.

EMPEROR WILLIAM.

Personal Recruitment of His Majesty at Ems.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, May 8, 1872.

The Emperor William will soon go to Ems to drink the waters.

BISMARCK.

The Prince Premier About to Recuperate His Health.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, May 8, 1872.

Prince Bismarck retires to his estates, and will abstain from active participation in affairs for several months.

ROME AND GERMANY.

Pio Nono and the Prince Ambassador from Berlin.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, May 8, 1872.

The Protestant Correspondent reports that the Pope declines to receive Prince Honenlohe as Ambassador from Germany, and pronounces the action of the Holy Father a striking evidence of his want of appreciation of Germany's friendliness and disposition to conciliate.

ART SALE.

An interesting collection of foreign and native paintings will be sold to-day at Schenck's auction room. Moran, who seems resolved to exhaust all the picturesque views about the harbor, is represented by several works, and Sontag's hand is visible in two landscapes. There are no works of very great merit, but the average is very fair.

ENGLAND.

Flow of Specie from the Bank and Expected Advance in the Rate of Discount.

Recall of the French Minister—Notabilities from America—Forged Drafts Appearing in the Capital.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 8, 1872.

It is said that £250,000 have been withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day, and a rise in the rate of discount is expected to-morrow.

FORGED DRAFTS AFTER NEGOTIATION IN AMERICA. The city papers this afternoon announce that a number of forged drafts, purporting to have been drawn by Sewell & Nephew, of Manchester, on the Union Bank of London, which were negotiated in the United States, have made their appearance here.

THE FRENCH MISSION AT ST. JAMES. The Duke de Broglie, the French Ambassador to England, has presented his letters of recall.

NOTABILITIES FROM AMERICA. The Right Hon. Russell Gurney, the English member of the American and British Joint Commission, and the United States Minister to Spain have arrived at Liverpool from America.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT. Seven thousand five hundred and fifty bales of American cotton were landed at Liverpool to-day.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

British Press Opinion of the Influence of the Question in the Presidential Contest.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 8, 1872.

The London papers generally, in their articles upon the American Presidential question, assert that the re-election of President Grant is doubtful if he persists in keeping the claims for indirect damages before the Geneva Tribunal of Arbitration for adjudication.

THE ERIE RAILWAY. English Reports of Shareholders' Combination and Management in London.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 8, 1872.

It is asserted, with every positive assurance of truth, in the city to-day, that a majority of the Erie Railway shareholders here have combined, making Mr. Tom Scott President, and that the American Board and Mr. Scott have telegraphed sufficient assurances, and the combination is considered successful.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

Race for the Tradesmen's Plate at Chester—The Betting and Winner.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 8, 1872.

In the Chester races to-day the Tradesmen's Plate (the Chester Cup) was won by Mr. W. Nichols' brown colt Inveresk, with Soucar second and Napoleon third. Fourteen ran. Soucar was the favorite at the start, the betting being 13 to 1 against Inveresk, 6 to 1 against Soucar, and 33 to 1 against Napoleon.

W. Chaloner was the jockey of the winner. The following is the summary of the race:—THE TRADESMEN'S PLATE of 200 sovs. in specie, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each; New Cup course, about two and a quarter miles (103 subscribers). Mr. W. Nichols' br. c. Inveresk, 3 years old (by Lambton, dam by Arthur Wellesley, out of Polly), carrying 6 st. 4 lbs. 1. Mr. E. Brayley's b. c. Soucar, 5 years old (by Dolgar, out of Agta), carrying 7 st. 2 lbs. 2. Lord Wilton's b. c. Napoleon, 3 years old (by Hopetoun, out of Serenade, bred in France), carrying 5 st. 7 lbs. 3.

THE ATALANTAS.

Public Criticism of the River Training Performance of the American Boat Crew.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 8, 1872.

The Echo newspaper of to-day contains a critical article upon the performances of the Atlanta boat crew of New York, who practice daily on the Thames.

The writer says:—"Their performances are exceedingly good, their action is fine and their time and feathering are simply perfect. They are nevertheless somewhat deficient in dash and power; betray a disposition to hang at the finish of the stroke, and do not pick out the blades cleanly and promptly. Practice will, however, rectify these faults."

The London boatmen all regard the New Yorkers as a fine, able crew, whose appearance upon the river is very showy and elicits the admiration of spectators. A great struggle is certain on the 10th of June.

INDIA.

The Banks of the Vellore Swept by a Flood—Lamentable Loss of Life and Property.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 8, 1872.

A telegram from Bombay brings intelligence of most disastrous floods in the southern part of British India. The towns situated on the banks of the River Vellore—which runs through the Presidency of Madras to the Indian Ocean, which it enters south of Pondicherry—have suffered terribly and many of the inhabitants have been drowned.

The number of lives lost is given at 1,000. Fifteen thousand persons residing in one of the towns have lost everything they possessed in the shape of property, the water having washed away their houses and left them in a perfectly destitute condition.

AUSTRALASIA.

Consoling News from the Banks of the Yarra-Yarra.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 8, 1872.

The press news despatch which was forwarded from this city yesterday stating that there had been a flood in Melbourne, Australia, whereby 400 persons were drowned, is an error. It undoubtedly referred to the calamity by flood in Southern India, which is reported to-day.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, May 8—P. M.—Consolidated at 92½ for money and 92½ for the account of the City of London. 1862's, 92½; 1863's, 92½; 1864's, 92½; 1865's, 92½; 1866's, 92½; 1867's, 92½; 1868's, 92½; 1869's, 92½; 1870's, 92½; 1871's, 92½; 1872's, 92½. LONDON COTTON MARKET.—LONDON, May 8—3.30 P. M.—The cotton market closed dull and unchanged. The market for the best grades of American cotton was at 10½. LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, May 8—P. M.—The market is firm. LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, May 8—Evening.—Common rosin, 26s. per cwt. LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, May 8—Evening.—Petroleum, 44½s. per cwt. LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.—LONDON, May 8—Evening.—Petroleum, 44½s. per cwt.

A MAN KILLER.

Mysterious Murder of a Farmer by a Masked Man.

The Assassin, a Young Fiend, Caught in an Attempt at Arson and Wholesale Slaughter—His Confession of the Murder—No Motive for His Crimes—Is He Insane?

DETROIT, Mich., May 8, 1872.

Last November a murder was committed about five miles from here under most mysterious circumstances, and what seemed likely to be a dead secret for all time is now brought to light. One night, about twelve o'clock, Dennison Miller, a well to do farmer, was awakened by noise. His wife got up, thinking it was a cat in the kitchen, and opened the back door for its escape. A masked man rushed in past her; went immediately to the room where her husband, roused by her screams, had got up, and without a word stabbed Miller to the heart, killing him instantly. Every effort was made.

TO FIND THE MURDERER. A large reward was offered and several persons were arrested on suspicion, but finally discharged, and all hopes were given up of the murderer ever being brought to justice. All this time that the search was being made the murderer was in daily contact with those searching and entirely unsuspected, and his discovery was only accidental two or three weeks ago. A powerful young man of nineteen, named William Smith, was arrested for attempting to throw railroad trains off the track, near this city. He was bailed, and immediately after set a barn on fire, when he was rearrested and confined to jail. From some inadvertent remark.

SUSPICION OF HIS COMPLICITY. In the murder of Miller was aroused. On investigation a chain of evidence was found. Smith was charged with the crime, and made a confession that he had contemplated the murder for some time, though he seems to have had no special motive. He was working for a neighbor of Miller, and slept with the son of his employer on the night of the murder. He rose, administered chloroform to his sleeping companion and then got out of the window. He sought the house of the victim and committed the fatal deed; after which he returned to his bed. When the alarm was given he turned out with the others in search of the murderer. The next day he was among the crowd discussing the affair, but betraying.

NO SIGN OF THE DEADLY SECRET. He remained in the neighborhood for some time after the excitement had subsided, and but for his reckless attempts at wholesale slaughter and arson would never have been suspected. To-day he was arraigned, pleaded guilty and was committed for trial. He seems to be indifferent or reckless as to the consequences. He has been called insane on account of his other deeds; but the physicians who have examined him, say that he has no symptoms of insanity.

A WHITE MURDERER.

A Negro Shot Dead for Attempting to Remove His Dead Wife's Effects—A Strange Story—The Cowardly Assassin Seeking Safety in Flight—The Arrest After Being Wounded.

RICHMOND, Va., May 8, 1872.

The intelligence of the murder of Sam Hite by Daniel Davis, at Lockevien Township, Lunenburg county, yesterday, has created quite a sensation here, owing to the antecedents of the victim and the murderer and of the circumstances that preceded and attended the tragedy. Especially has the latter become notorious on account of the proximity of his utterances and the avowed irregularity of his life, he being one of those peculiar individuals who treat women after the fashion of the Turks and Arabs, and believe the marriage ceremony a bore and a nuisance.

HISTORY OF THE TRAGEDY. There lived on Davis' place a negro woman, unmarried, who had a number of children. This woman's sister, married the negro Hite, shortly after which the woman herself died, the expenses of her burial being defrayed by Davis. It would seem, however, that he expected to make good this outlay from the effects which the dead woman left. Hite claimed them on account of his wife, and the latter refused permission to remove them, placing them in a cart at night and was making off with them. Davis followed, and overtaking the man in the road, demanded their return. The negro refused to carry them back or surrender them, and it is said, cursed Davis, who struck him on the head with his stick. The negro, in retaliation, struck Davis with a heavy wedge of single tree on the arm, after which the latter.

DREW HIS PISTOL AND SHOT HITE DEAD. Four balls taking effect on his person, Davis was arrested, but for some reason soon discharged. Apprehensive that trouble was to come of the matter he at once commenced preparations to escape from the county. He concealed himself near his house when a party of white citizens came to arrest him. Seeing from his concealment some of the men who had formerly arrested and afterward released him, he felt easier, and when they had left he ventured out. Another party was, however, close behind, and soon he was ordered to halt and give himself up. He refused to surrender, when a man named Black fired on him, inflicting two serious wounds, one in the hip and another in the arm. He was then secured, and has been kept closely guarded ever since.

The affair has excited great interest in the county, and the examination before the magistrate is looked forward to with a good deal of interest, more particularly because the white man is the delinquent. Justice will, however, be certainly meted out.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Commanded.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-Four Hours. The barometer continues highest over the Eastern Gulf States. It has fallen from the Ohio Valley northward to the lakes and the Northwest, with cloudy weather and rain from Missouri to Lake Michigan and northward. Clear and partially cloudy weather continues over New England and the Middle States with light variable winds, and over the Southern States with light to fresh southerly winds.

Probabilities. Falling barometer, southerly winds, cloudy weather and rain will prevail on Thursday from the Ohio Valley northward, and extend eastward over the northern portion of the Middle States. Partially cloudy weather is probable for the New England and Middle Atlantic States, with easterly to southerly winds; and for the Southern States with southerly winds. Rising barometer and northwesterly winds will extend southeastward over the Northwest and upper lake region. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

THE HOT DAYS HAVE COME.

People's brains are once more beginning to simmer with the heat, which has made its annual and fiery return. The wearied car horses on the different city lines yesterday looked as if they had made up their minds to kick the traces and lay down and severally die. Great consumption of lager beer, soda water, mineral waters and cold lemonade was the result of the result of the sudden and burning heat. Those impulsive and foolish people who drink spirituous liquors in these early days will have cause to regret it very much, for the greatest scientific scholars of the country have already pronounced it as a fact that never before, in any year, has there been such a tremendous force of electricity in the air as has been noticeable in the last eight or nine months. This electricity has a bad effect on the high-pressure and excitable frames of the American people, causing rushing of blood to the head and all kinds of dangerous cerebral diseases. Combined with the sudden and burning heat, this electricity is worth remembering, and should be noted down. The thermometer for yesterday and the corresponding data in 1871 scaled as follows at the Herald Building:

	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
May 8, 1871.....	55	72	85
May 8, 1872.....	55	72	85

WASHINGTON.

GRANT AND THE RENOMINATION.

His Position with the Republican Party.

What He Thinks of Greeley's Chances.

The Plot to Read Out Trumbull and Fenton.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

A Regular Strait-Out Partisan To Be Nominated.

EFFECT OF TRUMBULL'S LETTER.

Amnesty Once More Tied to Civil Rights in the Senate.

TARIFF DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

Hopeless Condition of the Washington Treaty.

Enforcement of the Eight Hour Labor Law.

WASHINGTON, May 8, 1872.

Grant Upon Greeley and Mosby Upon Grant.

The President received a large number of visitors to-day, among whom were Colonel John W. Forney, who called to talk over the political situation. The nomination of Greeley was incidentally alluded to when the President good naturedly remarked that the American people would never elect him to the office of President.

Preceding Mr. Forney were Senator Lewis, of Virginia, accompanied by Colonel Mosby, the guerrilla chief during the late war, who called to pay his respects to the President, and as a pledge of his thorough reconstruction, assured the President that he not only believed he would be the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention, but that he would support him in his Congressional district by publicly advocating his re-election.

"Why," said the guerrilla convert, "between a military despotism and a despotism of isms, I prefer military despotism."

The interview between the conqueror and the conquered was of the most cordial character. What the Selection of Baltimore for the Democratic Convention Means—A Regular Party Nominee.

The news of the selection of Baltimore to be the place for holding the democratic convention is accepted here as a certain indication that Mr. Greeley will not receive the endorsement of that party. The Southern democrats in Congress, at least a majority of them, who have more or less committed themselves to the Cincinnati nomination, accept the result as a triumph of the Northern democrats, who are more unanimously inclined to put up a regular ticket. It is generally believed here that if St. Louis had been accepted as the place, the influence of the revenue reformers, free-traders and others of the grand anti-Grant combination would have been sufficient to create a strong feeling for Greeley, and it is acknowledged that no such influences will prevail at Baltimore.

A direct result of this selection is a proposition to discuss to-night, by prominent Southern democrats, that the South shall withhold its delegates from the Convention, and thereby tacitly agree to the nomination of Greeley.

The necessity of keeping up a party organization is conceded, however, as a sufficient reason for the rejection of this proposition, and it will, doubtless, be agreed to send delegates, in accordance with the call, for the purpose of fighting out the quarrel, if one really exists, in a legitimate way, inside the party organization.

Trumbull On His Expected Democratic Allies.

It has been definitely ascertained that pending the Cincinnati Convention Senator Trumbull wrote a letter to a personal friend who was a delegate in that body advising the nomination of a straight-out republican to be its candidate for President. He gave as a reason for this advice his belief that the democratic party, judging from its representatives in Washington, were so badly demoralized as to be in a condition to compel them to accept the Cincinnati candidate. In other words, he believed them to be willing to do anything to beat Grant. One direct effect of this letter, now that its contents have become public, has been to disgust a number of Northern democrats with the nomination of Mr. Greeley, which they accept under this new light as an effort to browbeat them out of the policy of an independent nomination and to confirm them in their desire to put up a regular candidate.

The Conspiracy to Oust Trumbull and Fenton from Committee Chairmanships—Grant's Position on Renomination.

The so-called republican conference held by the administration members of the Senate and a few prominent republicans of the unofficial ilk was, in fact, a caucus, called at the instance of Zach Chandler and some of his friends, for the purpose of effecting the removal of Senators Trumbull and Fenton from their respective positions as Chairmen of the Judiciary and Contingent Expenses Committees. No definite plan had been resolved upon regarding a successor to Mr. Fenton, but it was generally understood that if the movement succeeded Mr. Edmunds would replace Mr. Trumbull at the head of the Judiciary Committee.

Lincoln, "it will not do to swap horses while crossing a stream."

It was also agreed that the party having placed itself so far as the members of the Senate could do so, in the attitude of General Grant's defenders, it would be an act of injustice, if not ingratitude, to desert him now. It was intimated that General Grant himself had privately expressed a determination to insist on his candidature for the reason that, having stood the brunt of the attack against the party of which he is the acknowledged head, he would not now allow himself to be sacrificed at the demands of a handful of growler and sore-headed malcontents.

There was no talk about a reorganization of the Cabinet until after the adjournment, when only two of Colonel Forney's friends suggested that something might be done in that direction between this and November; and, as usual under such circumstances, his name was mentioned in connection with the postal portfolio.

The Alabama Treaty Muddle Becomes More Hopeless Than Ever.

Efforts continue on both sides to save the Treaty of Washington, and with it the Gladstone Ministry and the reputation of Mr. Fish. Cable despatches between Minister Schenck and the State Department have been constantly passing yesterday and today, owing to the pressure of the English Cabinet upon the Minister to bring about an accommodation on terms less embarrassing to the British government than those the firm stand of the President imposes upon that government.

As before suggested, the rejection by this government of the proposition which Lord Granville assumes he was induced to make by the intimations received from Washington forces the English Cabinet into a position of difficulty, if not danger, compelling it to obtain an acceptance of its proposition, or of some immaterial modification of it, or face the denunciations of a savage opposition in Parliament for its trucking policy.

But the determination of our government remains unshaken, and Mr. Schenck has again been required to inform Earl Granville that anything less than a full equivalent for the proposed arbitration of our consequential claims by the tribunal at Geneva, and every suggestion that those claims should be formally withdrawn from such arbitration is inconsistent with the rights of the United States government under the treaty, as well as its dignity, and cannot be entertained. While it seems undeniable that the late premature publication by the State Department of the position of the United States and of our readiness to compromise on certain conditions has contributed to bring its own difficulties upon the Gladstone Ministry, there is no disposition here to sacrifice the interests and position of this country, or of the administration, for the purpose of saving Mr. Gladstone and Lord Granville in their coming struggle with Mr. Disraeli and Earl Russell.

As there is every probability of the later correspondence becoming public by being laid before the British Parliament, it is deemed important to state that most of this correspondence has been exchanged by cable and in cipher, and that as a natural consequence errors are to be expected to come to light when comparison can be made between the telegrams sent and received. It is even now stated that some, though probably not any very material part of the misunderstandings that have occurred with reference to the views and propositions of the two governments, must be assigned to these unavoidable errors of the cable and cypher.

On the general question of the hope of saving the treaty recent developments are not yet sufficient to encourage any modification of the unfavorable opinion expressed with regard to its prospects.

Louisiana Elections in the Senate—Amnesty Again to Have the Civil Rights Bill to Its Tail—The Goat Island Job.

Pending the consideration of the bill providing that the State and Presidential elections shall be held in Louisiana at the same time, Mr. Trumbull took occasion to intimate in the Senate to-day that the aim of its authors was to place the election under the control of Congress and the President, so as to enable the latter to suspend the writ of habeas corpus and exercise unconstitutional military power. The bill is intended, as its friends explain, to obviate the necessity of devoting two consecutive days to elections in Louisiana, and Mr. Trumbull assumed the position that it was unconstitutional, inasmuch as it directly interferes with the provision of the constitution giving State Legislatures the power to regulate the manner of holding Presidential elections. His remarks occasioned quite a buzz of excitement, and were combated by Mr. Morton with great vigor. If Mr. Trumbull had been a member of the regular democratic minority in the Senate he would not have been more bitter in his assault on what he was pleased to call "unconstitutional Congressional supervision."

The democrats both on the floor and in the galleries gave evidence of their gratification at his course. The bill finally went over.

Mr. Cameron, after repeated efforts, has at last succeeded in getting Wednesday of next week set apart for the consideration by the Senate of Tom Scott's Depot bill, which gives the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad the right to locate its depot on Pennsylvania avenue. Senator Sumner will lead the opposition to it.

The Senate now got under full headway with the consideration of the Amnesty bill. Mr. Sumner, as usual, moved his Civil Rights bill as an amendment. A point of order was raised that the Amnesty bill required a two-thirds vote for its passage, and Mr. Sumner's bill, requiring only a majority vote, was not competent as an amendment.

The Chair was sustained in its ruling that the amendment was in order, and the debate proceeded. An agreement was made that the voting shall begin to-morrow, at three o'clock, when all debate shall be limited to five minutes for each Senator on each amendment, and it was further agreed to sit it out to-morrow night.

Senator Stewart's effort to have the Goat Island bill referred to the Committee on Public Lands was the occasion of a slight passage between Messrs. Cole and Conkling. The former wanted the bill referred to the Military Committee, which reference was opposed by its friends. Mr. Conkling assailed Mr. Cole with the charge that he had changed front in the premises, and wanted to know why Cole opposed the measure, of which he was formerly a warm supporter. Mr. Cole replied that he had not changed front, and in such a manner that Conkling construed his answer to mean, in a parliamentary way, "You lie." At any rate, he denounced Mr. Cole's language as offensive in the extreme. The subject was then dropped.

The Tariff Bill Before the House—The Salt Interest—The Coal Duty.

Though tea and coffee have been put on the free list by both houses, and the matter disposed of by the temptation to talk about free tea and coffee was too great to be resisted to-day, and a